

8th U.S. Army's

April 2004

ROK Steady

The Korean Service Corps
Our partners during peace and war

ROK Steady

The only peninsula-wide magazine for the 8th U.S. Army community.

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Cover

A Korean Service Corps worker carries a "necklace" of new winter boots to a front line company, Nov. 13, 1951. DOD archive photo.

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Imprinting the Warrior Ethos on our force

by Lt. Gen. Charles C. Campbell

Commander, 8th U.S. Army

Soldiers! On Nov. 17, 2003, Gen. Schoomaker, our Army chief of staff, approved the "Soldier's Creed." He directed leaders to distribute this Creed throughout the Army, teach it to Soldiers and rekindle the character it produces – the warrior ethos.

We need to consider what the Soldier's Creed is, why we have it and what you should do about it. I expect Soldiers to live the Creed and build the warrior ethos into the Army.

The Soldier's Creed – What is It?

The Soldier's Creed is not a new idea. It is a restatement of the timeless principles that define who we are as American Soldiers. The Soldier's Creed is a recommitment to what we are. The result is a renewed spirit we're breathing into Soldiers across the force, from the newest private to the oldest general. It's called the "warrior ethos."

The Army is critical to the cause of freedom. We dominate freedom's enemies on land to fight and win our nation's wars.

The Army fights in an up close and personal way – at bayonet range when necessary – and stays on the ground after the battle is won, compelling our enemies to do our will. This gritty, hazardous and demanding work requires a unique character – an ethos – to get the job done.

The warrior ethos is the spirit of the American Soldier. It is a total commitment to victory, in peace and war. Soldiers always accomplish the mission, and they do it in an ethical manner, giving the gift of freedom to all people in a manner that honors our national and Army Values. Soldiers put the mission first, refuse to accept defeat, never quit and never leave behind a fellow American.

Soldiers have absolute faith in themselves, the Army and Joint teams and our national leadership.

Soldiers stand ready to do their nation's bidding – anytime, anywhere and under any conditions. This spirit has made the U.S. Army persuasive in peace and invincible in war through nearly 229 years of history. This spirit will sustain our Army and the nation into the future.

Why do we need the Soldier's Creed and the warrior ethos?

First, it's who we are – Soldiers. Second – our leadership knows the battlefields of the current Global War on Terrorism and our nation's future wars will be violent and unpredictable.

Every Soldier is and will be under great stress – physically and psychologically – regardless of rank, function or battlefield location. In this reality, every Soldier must be prepared to close with and destroy the enemy – all Soldiers must be warriors first and foremost.

What do you need to do with the Soldier's Creed?

The work of imprinting the warrior ethos on our force begins with you.

Soldiers must embrace the Soldier's Creed and model its meaning on a personal level.

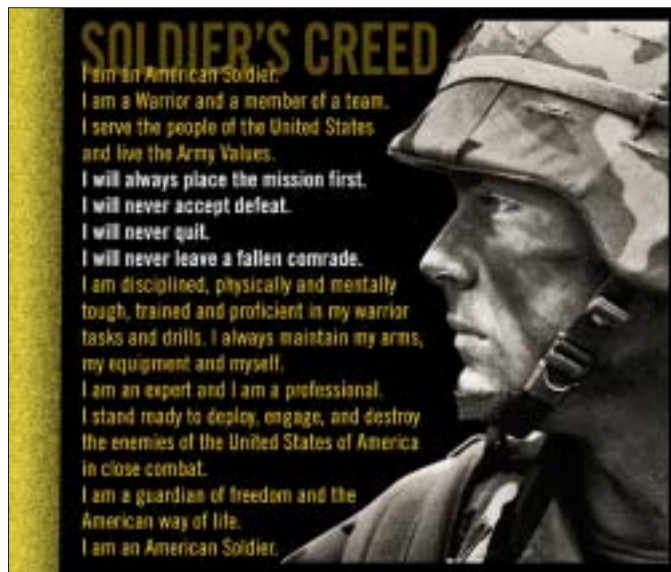
This work, as in all matters of character, is one-on-one business. Leaders at all levels grow the warrior ethos in those they lead through personal example.

Leaders at all levels – private to general – must set the example to shape our Army. Leaders set high standards, model them for Soldiers and equip them to meet those standards.

I charge each and every Soldier of this command to make the warrior ethos real by living the Soldier's Creed. Master your craft and live the values of the Soldier's Creed in your daily service. Our Nation depends on you.



Campbell





Runners start setting their pace as the Seoul Marathon begins. More than 12,000 runners participated.

Seoul Marathon tests mettle, legs

Story & photo by
Pfc. Daniel Love
Staff writer

Soldiers from units in Yongsan and the 2nd Infantry Division joined more than 12,000 runners in the 7th Annual Seoul Marathon, March 7 at the Han River Citizen Park.

Runners from all over the world had the choice of running in a full marathon, a half marathon, a 10-kilometer race, a 5-kilometer race, or a 3-kilometer race.

"Even though many thought the weather was less than ideal, everyone I spoke with had a great time," said Sgt. John L. McGuire, NCOIC of the claims recovery section, U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service-Korea, who ran the half marathon in 1 hour and 54 minutes. "The camaraderie was high not just among our group, but among all the participants and race volunteers."

The racers filtered from the subway and street onto the snow-covered field in Yoido at 10 a.m., where they stretched and prepared

for the long or short run ahead of them. Many finished the full marathon, running 42.195 kilometers along the Han River from Yoido to a point in the Amsadong area where they turned around and returned to the start point.

Before the race, a team of dancers used the Yoido park amphitheater stage to lead in a warm-up and stretch session. Almost everyone in the crowd eagerly participated, possibly because of the below-freezing temperatures and wind.

"I had a great time at the race although it was very cold," said Pvt. Paulette G. Ocampo, an 8th Army paralegal with the Judge Advocate. "It was nice doing something with the Koreans. It made me feel like part of the community since we are only visitors in this country."

Kim, Hyeong-lak won the men's full marathon in 2 hours, 7 minutes and 31 seconds. Lee, Jeong-suk took the women's race in 2 hours, 57 minutes, and 22 seconds.

"The run was amazing," said McGuire. "There were clear skies

and a perfect temperature; it definitely whet my appetite for future race events."

Lee, Myeong-goon won the men's half marathon in 1 hour, 11 minutes, and 31 seconds. In the women's half marathon, Ginukaoa Chika won with a time of 1 hour, 25 minutes, and 16 seconds.

Soldiers from Yongsan and 2nd Inf. Div. were in attendance, and those with short haircuts and regulation PT uniforms frequently passed the finish line. The legal section of Yongsan Army Garrison had 30 runners.

"The event was great and the presence of Eighth U.S. Army soldiers made it even better," said Col. R. Peter Masterton, OIC of the claims recovery section, U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service Korea. "I was especially heartened to see a group of 8th Army soldiers cheering us on at about the three-mile mark. We're not only lawyers, we're also soldiers. We want to insure that we are proficient in all of our tasks, including physical fitness."

Time's running out for Assignment Incentive Pay

8th U.S. Army Public Affairs

Eighth Army personnel officials released initial data on the success of the Assignment Incentive Pay program.

More than 3,600 Soldiers accessed the 8th Personnel Command's website for AIP in the first 10 days, and of those, 2,300 indicated their intent to request the incentive pay. This equates to roughly 67 percent of people accessing the site.

Assignment Incentive Pay is a new program that offers servicemembers of all ranks the opportunity to extend their tours in Korea by 12 months in return for a \$300-a-month increase in pay. The plan was announced during early March.

Soldiers already stationed in Korea only have until early May to decide to take the incentive pay; newly arriving Soldiers in Korea will have a 30-day window upon arriving to decide.

Soldiers can apply for AIP on the 8th Personnel Command web site:

- Log on to the 8th PERSCOM web site at <http://www-8perscom.korea.army.mil/index.asp>. Click on the "AIP" link, enter the Army Knowledge Online user ID and password.

- After login is complete, view the prepopulated DA Form 4187, and accept or decline the terms and agreements by clicking on either the "Accept" or "Decline" buttons.

- Soldiers can obtain a copy of the documents by clicking on the "Print" button.

- Soldiers should contact their unit personnel officers for additional assistance or contact Theater Army Replacement Operations at DSN 724-3150 or via e-mail at Aip@usfk.korea.army.mil for assistance.

This program evolved largely from a need and desire by the Army to reduce PCS moves in and out of Korea, which is very expensive and reduces the readiness posture of Army forces on the peninsula. Forty percent of the Army's moves each year are in and out of Korea.



Sgt. Jang, Seung-mo

KATUSA and U.S. Soldiers compete in a tug-of-war during KATUSA-U.S. Friendship Week 2003.

Peninsula Soldiers prepare for KATUSA - U.S. Friendship Week

by Pfc. Yum, Tae-sung
Staff writer

Between 26-30 April all KATUSA and U.S. Soldiers have the opportunity to spend a week participating in various games, sports, and events together. This week is called the KATUSA-U.S. Soldier Friendship Week.

Designed to show 8th Army's appreciation for service rendered by KATUSA soldiers, it also narrows the gap between the two different cultures.

The event began during 1977 to reward KATUSA Soldiers' service, uplift morale and strengthen the

bond between ROK-U.S. Soldiers. This year, it has reached its 28th anniversary.

The ROKA Support Group is making every effort to help Soldiers understand the significance of this celebration. Each year, various programs introduce Korean traditional ethnic customs to U.S. Soldiers.

Through these programs, U.S. Soldiers can experience Korea and understand the Korean culture better. Furthermore, Soldiers from both nations can build a closer relationship by participating in sports events as a team.

In addition, the ROKA Support Group always tries to make new,

unique and beneficial events, accepting suggestions from Soldiers. For example, the 20th Support Group, located in Daegu, plans to show the famous Korean movie 'Taegukgi' with English subtitles.

"From the KATUSA-U.S. Soldier Friendship Week, the U.S. Soldiers can get a correct understanding of the KATUSA program and KATUSA Soldiers," said Capt. Lee, Soo-yeon, plans and operations officer, ROKA Support Group. "This event can enhance the relationship between the Soldiers. When their friendship is promoted, this will make the unity firmer, which will reinforce ROK-U.S. combined combat capability."

U.S., ROK MPs conduct combined combat operations

Story & photo by
Pfc. Alex Licea
8th Military Police PAO

SEOUNG RANGE - It's early afternoon as cool ocean breezes blow through the coastal city of Pohang. The atmosphere here is calm, belying the fact that only a short distance away from this bustling city, Soldiers of the 57th Military Police Company wait for the call to engage nearby enemy forces.

With their load-bearing vests strapped tight and weapons at the ready, each Soldier conducts a final equipment check.

Then suddenly, the radio crackles, the call comes in, the Humvees roll into position, and the troops prepare for battle.

This was just one of the opening scenarios Soldiers faced during a recent week-long live-fire exercise held Feb. 16-20, outside of Pohang.

The exercise, which integrated Marines from the 1st Republic of Korea Marine Division, was to train Soldiers from both services at the squad level on the collective tasks of conducting a movement to contact, conduct a hasty attack and execute a mounted movement.

The LFX began with a squad of U.S. MP Soldiers firing the MK-19 40mm grenade machine gun and maneuvering around the bumpy terrain as they reached their objective.

Then, as the vehicles maneuvered into place, "Centurions" troops dismounted and continued to fire at remaining enemy targets. As rounds flew, platoon leaders and squad leaders maintained close communications with their superiors and Soldiers.

"Our leadership has been great," said Pfc. Jeffrey Crouch, 57th MP Co. "They have been great every step of the way."

After the first mission was completed successfully, Soldiers loaded up and headed out for their next mission.

As the military vehicles drove on, the U.S. squad



A squad of Military Police conceal themselves behind humvees as they prepare to assault the enemy during combined combat operations.

approached a group of ROK Marines at a designated link-up point.

Both U.S. and ROK units prepared to integrate themselves with the other and continue the fight.

The ROK Marines provided the "Centurions" additional security and firepower and greatly enhanced the interoperability and performance of the other.

"I have really enjoyed working with the U.S. Soldiers," said a ROK Marine spokesman. "It is really good to train with Soldiers from a different unit and country."

Suddenly the desperate cry of "Man down, man down!" was heard echoing across the field. Within seconds, MPs secured and assisted the wounded troop and

called in an AEROMEDVAC.

As the helicopter thundered in, MPs quickly loaded the injured Soldier onto the "bird," reassuring him of a speedy recovery.

Although the training is all simulated, MPs across Korea must always stay prepared in case they are called into action.

"No one trains like the military police corps does in Korea," said Capt. Nile L. Clifton, 57th MP Co. commander. "We always need to be prepared to ensure we are ready to fight and win tonight."





Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division along with KSC laborers, move a 75-mm recoilless rifle into firing position, near Yanggu Aug 17, 1951. *Courtesy photo.*

Korean Service Corps:

A full member of the 8th Army team

by **Sgt. 1st Class Laurence Lang**

Plans and operations NCOIC

8th U.S. Army PAO

The United States and South Korean militaries stand side-by-side to maintain democracy on the peninsula, but they could not do it without another army in place to support them in both peace and war.

That army is the Korean Service Corps.

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courtesy photo

KSC workers support American troops to keep the supply line open, during summer 1951.

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The KSC, a paramilitary labor force, supports both the United States Forces Korea and 8th United States Army during armistice and wartime Operations.

“They are so important to us in both peacetime and war,” said Lt. Col. Emmett Harleston, Korean Services Corps commander. “During peacetime, they fill the gaps within the units and in the event of rising hostilities, they are already on the ground ready to perform their support missions,” he said.

The Corps was formed July 26, 1950 by presidential decree. The Korean president agreed to provide a noncombatant labor force to assist the United Nations Command and U.S. forces in any fight against North Korea.

Originally named the Civilian Transportation Corps, its main mission was transporting ammunition and other supplies forward, while evacuating the dead and wounded to the rear. During the Korean War, KSCs were also affectionately known as the A-Frame army because most of the supplies and wounded were carried on the backs of these Korean workers.

During 1951, by direction of Gen. James Van Fleet, commanding general, 8th U.S. Army and United Nations troops in Korea, they were formally organized as the Korean Service Corps.

The KSC battalion has 15 companies with over 2,000 personnel located throughout the peninsula having the

same pay grades and benefits as all other Korean National employees.

“Although they are civilian employees, all KSCs are mission essential civilians and when we go to war they go with us,” said Harleston. “The number of personnel during that time would exceed 30,000.”

On a daily basis, within the 15 KSC companies, some are assigned to units throughout the peninsula



courtesy photo

KSC workers leave the command post of Co. L, 3rd Bn., 21st Inf. Reg., 24th U.S. Inf. Div., carrying New Year's day dinner for men on the main line of resistance, near Kumsong Jan. 1, 1952.

and perform missions for those specific commanders and units.

“While attached to those units they are treated as one of the unit’s own Soldiers,” said Harleston. “During wartime they must be fed, clothed and taken care of like any other Soldier in the unit.”

“They are so important to us in both peacetime and war. During peacetime, they fill the gaps within the units and in the event of rising hostilities, they are already on the ground ready to perform their support missions.”

Lt. Col. Emmett Harleston, KSC Commander

For Col. Bette R. Washington, commander, 501st Corps Support Battalion, KSC personnel not only support the 501st but also allows them to continue their mission to their units.

“This is a super relationship. Day-to-day, we employ KSC workers on an individual basis throughout the command in various capacities, but the full value is seen in the team/company capability in our mission training,” said Washington.

“Our KSCs are always willing to execute,” she added. “No matter what the task, they are eager to learn and always enjoy the joint training we do.”

Additionally, other KSCs work on Mobile Labor Forces and are at the disposal of the 8th Army commander to perform any planned or unplanned missions requiring manpower.

According to Harleston, the KSCs are a multi-talented group of people who can receive any mission from renovations and repairs to minor construction. They work in offices throughout Korea and perform daily missions for the Department of Public Works.



courtesy photo

Col. Jeffery T. Christiansen, commander, Area I Support Activity, hands out coins to KSC workers in appreciation for their work.

They assist with missions at various companies, platoons and squads, training on such battle tasks as airdrop packing, rail loading, engineer bridge construction and hot refuel operations, to name a few.

As the mission on the Peninsula continues, so will the relationship of the KSC with military. Even as missions for the military in Korea change, the need for the KSC will not diminish.

“The KSCs will remain a vital part of both the 8th U.S. Army and USFK teams,” said Harleston. “There will always be a need for the KSCs for both peacetime and wartime missions for as long as we are here.”



courtesy photo

A KSC worker moves a vehicle with a forklift.



courtesy photo

KSC workers move food and supplies.

ROK

READY



Spc. Jared Tait, D Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Avn. Regt. (left) and Pfc. Matthew Padget, HHC, 2nd Bn., 2nd Avn. Regt., move an injured crewmember from a downed aircraft on a SKEDCO litter.

Avn. Soldiers train on search and rescue

Story & photo by
Pfc. Robbie McCarty
 2nd Infantry Division PAO

Two UH-60 Blackhawks raced to a position north of Camp Casey Feb. 17 to rescue a downed Blackhawk crew.

This was just a training exercise, but Soldiers from 2nd Battalion, 2nd Aviation Regiment treated the Combat Search and Rescue exercise as if it was the real thing.

"We don't have anything like this here in 2ID," said Capt. Shawn Henley, C Company commander. "This is important because we are closer to the troops that would be in combat."

Crew chiefs of the rescue helicopters manned M-60 machine guns on both sides of the helicopter to provide firepower.

In a real-world mission, the Blackhawks would be led by either a pair of AH-64 Apache attack helicopters or two OH-58 Kiowa Warriors, said Henley.

"Those guys lead the surge and pull security for the Blackhawks and the insertion teams," said Henley. "We would be in constant contact with the attack helicopters. They would keep us informed of

the enemy situation and how much time we had to carry out our mission."

At the crash site, the ideal situation is to land one Blackhawk in front and another in the rear of the downed craft, said Henley.

"I'd definitely feel better if I knew there was someone close if anything should go wrong."

Spc. John Alvarado, team leader, D Co.

On this day both did just that. At the time of landing, the extraction team hit the ground and immediately carried out their respective responsibilities.

Each Blackhawk carried one medic, two extractors and four Soldiers tasked to secure the perimeter. The Soldiers on security spread out and formed a 360-degree perimeter around the downed craft while the medics and extractors met in the middle at the downed aircraft.

See EXTRACTION, Page 18

Engineers span Imjin for Iron Bde

Story & photo by
Spc. Zachary Unsell
2nd Infantry Division PAO

The 50th Multi Role Bridging Company bridged the watery gap of the Imjin River near Yu-ji-ri Feb. 26 with a floating roadway that would allow Task Force 1-72 Armor and Task Force 2-9 Infantry to cross during subsequent days.

The 50th MRBC constructed the 120-meter full-closure floating bridge in 47 minutes during the 1st Brigade Combat Team's Iron Army Training and Evaluation Program.

This is the first full closure we've done with the new Improved Ribbon Bridge in an operation of this magnitude, said 2nd Lt. Edward Kim, 2nd Platoon, 50th Engineer Company (MRB), platoon leader. Kim was the officer in charge of the bridging operation.

Kim felt the mission was a great opportunity because it built confidence in his Soldiers when they saw they could effectively accomplish the mission. Moreover, he felt that the division as a whole will have more confidence in his platoon based on the timeliness and accuracy of their work.

The operation wasn't as smooth as one hoped, however, when the company discovered one of the ramps they were to use was damaged and inoperable.

"It slowed down the mission," said Kim, "but we brought spare ramps so the setback wasn't a major hindrance."

There were more factors to take into account besides making sure all the pieces of the bridge worked. Safety, while working in the middle of a river on a frigid February day, was also important.

The weather hazards made them cautious as ever because if a Soldier isn't properly hydrated, if they take clothes off because it's too warm with all their gear on, one can potentially fall into hypothermia (a-



An Improved Ribbon bridge is held in place by small boats after assembly. Task Force 1-72 Armor was scheduled to cross the bridge during an attack Feb. 27.

decrease in core body temperature below 95 degrees Fahrenheit caused by deliberate or accidental conditions), according to Kim.

"It's nothing uncommon to see a Soldier fall into the water," said Kim. "It just shows that my Soldiers are working hard, but we make sure they go by the medic, warm up and dry off."

Another safety issue was keeping the bridge intact once it was completed. "If the water current is too fast, it will break the bridge, which is

why we have hold boats," said Kim.

"We'll have six to seven hold boats on the bridge – about one boat every four rafts, since the water isn't too fast," he added. "If the current picks up, all they have to do is rev the boat's engines to compensate."

"All the credit for the success of this operation goes to the Soldiers," said Kim. I've been with them since day one and they have shown me that on any day they can accomplish the mission."

Geoje

ISLAND



Down under
feeling the
southern sun



A young boy shows off his catch while playing at Deokpo beach. The beach attracts many families.

Story & photos by
Pfc. Daniel Love
Staff writer

While Korean scenery is widely appreciated, some travelers may be wishing to go somewhere and experience something that is close, yet very different.

Geojedo, a 249-square-mile island south of Busan, is connected to mainland Korea only by two bridges, making it a place where foreigners are rarely seen.

Its 240 miles of shoreline are made of jagged rocks and smooth beaches dotted with small, culture-

filled towns with curious, yet welcoming people, making Geoje island a hidden treasure in the Land of the Morning Calm.

Geoje has smaller islands surrounding it. The most famous of these are Oedo Marine Farm Park and Haegeumgang. These islands are part of Hallyeohaesang National Park, and can be accessed by tour boats that operate from the main island.

Tour boats take passengers from various islands and ports around the main island. The boat drivers are daring, cruising close to the rocks and between the narrow passages.

Oedo Marine Farm Park is a

favorite spot for tourists and locals alike.

In 1969, a man came to the island with his wife and developed it into a tourist farm with gardens, statues, and walkways. The island possesses a surreal, paradise-type of quality with its neatly arranged trees and flowers, and has been used as scenery in Korean movies and TV programs. During April, the island is covered in flowers.

Almost touching the southeast corner of Geoje is Haegeumgang, also known as Mt. Geumgang of the Sea. This large rock sticks out of the ocean, and tour boat operators frequently drift through the narrow



Workers prepare seafood on the main dock in Jangseungpo. The seafood is sold on the docks as it comes from the boats every day.

passages that divide the rock into pieces.

Another main attraction to Geojedo is the opportunity to visit its many beaches. Some of the beaches, like Wahyeon and Gujora, are large and busy, especially in the summer. Others, like Deokpo and Deokwon, are smaller and have fewer visitors.

Geoje wasn't exposed directly to the Korean War, but it did play an important role. During 1950, a massive prisoner of war camp held

170,000 North Korean and Chinese soldiers. A museum in the middle of the island now shows how the prisoners lived, and demonstrates the island's significance during the Korean War.

The largest towns in Geoje are Gohyeon, Okpo, and Jangseungpo. Each has hotels, markets, and passenger ship terminals. Gohyeon is the largest city, and also the most prepared for tourists. Buses operate regularly between the towns, and a taxi from town-to-town is usually



Tour ships often navigate through the narrow passages that divide the surrounding islands.

around 10,000 won.

A bus from Nambu Bus Terminal in Seoul bound for Gohyeon costs 27,000 won one-way, and takes about five hours. A night at the Geoje Tourist Hotel in Gohyeon costs 60,000 won, and a boat tour to Oedo from Jangseungpo costs around 13,000 won.



Tourists walk through the gardens of Oedo Marine Farm Park. The park is a popular place for tourists in the area, especially in the spring when the flowers bloom, turning the island into a sea of color in the South Sea.

EXTRACTION

Continued from Page 14

“The medics are being trained to be more than your average medic,” said Henley. “These guys have to know how to possibly amputate a limb and administer drugs.”

The extractors simulated using tools they would employ to get someone out of a badly damaged aircraft.

Chief firefighter John Cook, United States Army Garrison Camp Red Cloud, trained the Soldiers on the use of different tools and techniques to get troops out of damaged helicopters.

The team members were trained in the capabilities of tools such as the Jaws of Life, saws and hydraulic spreaders.

“In a real-world mission I would contact the team and tell them how much time they had to get the crew out,” said Henley. “It would be up to the team members on the ground to determine the best way to extract the Soldiers, and it would fall to the medics to decide whether or not an amputation was necessary to get out in time.”

After extracting the crew from the wreckage, the team loaded up the simulated casualties onto the two

rescuing aircraft and lifted off.

There, they assessed what level of care the wounded needed, then chose between low or high level medical facilities.

“We just had the basics,” said Pfc. Matthew Padget, a medic from Headquarters and Headquarters Company. “But for our first dry run, it went well.”

“This training was unique because not all of us work together in our regular jobs,” said Sgt. Mark Weisbecker, a team leader from D Company. “Some guys work with aircraft, others do supply stuff. We’ve really started to gel together as a team. This training has also improved our basic soldiering skills, which is always good.”

“I know if I was out there, I’d definitely feel better if I knew there was someone close if anything should go wrong,” said Spc. John Alvarado, another team leader from D Co. “I think it’s a good idea. We really need something like this.”

“I’m proud of the Soldiers,” said Henley. “They performed the mission just as we had planned. We were in and out of there in ten minutes. I couldn’t have asked for more.”



Yu, Hu Son

Sgt. Mark Weisbecker, team leader, D Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Avn. Regt., gives instructions to one of his team members during the Combat Search and Rescue exercise.



KATUSA-U.S Friendship Week April 26-30

Let's show our appreciation of the KATUSA
and form an enduring bond of friendship.

28 Years of Tradition

28 Years of Fun

Covered in EUSA REG 600-2

Final Frame



A winding pathway leads up the rocky edge of Oedo Marine Farm Park. Oedo is used in Korean drama movies and TV shows because of its uncommon architecture. Photo by Pfc. Daniel Love.